

Saturniidae from Santa Catarina State, Brazil, with taxonomic notes (Lepidoptera)

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Abstract: A species list of the Saturniidae (Lepidoptera) of the state of Santa Catarina, Brasil, is presented. 149 species are listed in four subfamilies: Arsenurinae (16), Ceratocampinae (32), Hemileucinae (90), and Saturniinae (11). The following are *stat. rev.* as species: *Hylesia corevia* (HÜBNER, [1825]) and *Eacles lauroi* OTTICICA, 1938.

Key words: fauna survey, taxonomy, neotropical.

Saturniidae aus Santa Catarina, Brasilien mit taxonomischen Anmerkungen (Lepidoptera)

Zusammenfassung: Eine Artenliste der Saturniidae aus dem Bundesstaat Santa Catarina, Brasilien, mit 149 Arten aus vier Unterfamilien wird gegeben: Arsenurinae (16 Arten), Ceratocampinae (32), Hemileucinae (90) und Saturniinae (11). Der Status wird revidiert auf Artniveau (*stat. rev.*) für *Hylesia corevia* (HÜBNER, [1825]) und *Eacles lauroi* OTTICICA, 1938.

Saturniidae de Santa Catarina, Brasil, com notas taxonômicas (Lepidoptera)

Resumo. É apresentado um levantamento de Saturniidae (Lepidoptera) do estado de Santa Catarina, Brasil, totalizando 149 espécies distribuídas em quatro subfamílias: Arsenurinae (16), Ceratocampinae (32), Hemileucinae (90) e Saturniinae (11). As seguintes são *stat. rev.* como espécie: *Hylesia corevia* (HÜBNER, [1825]) e *Eacles lauroi* OTTICICA, 1938.

Introduction

Faunistic surveying a certain region is of extreme importance for learning the local biodiversity and helps for the monitoring of listed species. Nowadays, butterflies and moths are among the main insect groups which have been used as potential ecosystem bioindicators, due to their feeding specialities and great diversity (DINIZ et al. 1997, 1999, MONTEIRO et al. 2007).

In southern Brazil, knowledge of the Lepidoptera fauna is considerably better in comparison to other Brazilian regions. Nevertheless, in Santa Catarina records are extremely scarce (SANTOS et al. 2008), especially for those groups with nocturnal flight. A list of Saturniidae for this state was given by MIELKE & MIERS (1998) with only 25 species. Since then, opportunities have helped to improve this list by visiting museums, collecting and literature.

Main goal here is providing a list of the Saturniidae species from two sites where collecting has been done for over 30 years, Rio Natal and Rio Vermelho, both in São Bento do Sul Co. and Nova Teotônia, Seara Co.; and one site for over 10 years in Urubici Co. Some additional records are given for other places within the state.

Material and methods

Collections visited are listed below (all in Brazil) with their abbreviations, besides their code used in Table 1:

CGCM (= X1) Col. Carlos G. C. MIELKE, Curitiba, Paraná.

CMN (= X2) Museu Nacional, Rio de Janeiro, Rio de Janeiro.

DZUP (= X3) Col. Padre Jesus S. MOURE, Departamento de Zoologia, Universidade Federal do Paraná, Curitiba, Paraná.

MECB (= X4) Museu Entomológico Ceslau BIEZANKO, Universidade Federal de Pelotas, Pelotas, Rio Grande do Sul.

MEFP (= X5) Museu Entomológico Fritz PLAUMANN, Seara, Santa Catarina.

MZSP (= X6) Museu de Zoologia, Universidade de São Paulo, São Paulo, São Paulo.

X7 References from Literature (see below in text).

X8 References from H. MIERS (see below in text).

Related sites are listed below (see Fig. 1):

County São Bento do Sul (26°16' S, 49°20' W, altitude ca. 830 m [Rio Vermelho]; 26°18' S, 49°18' W, ca. 600 m [Rio Natal]). Records from this site come from two different primary vegetation: Subtropical Ombrophilous Forest (Araucaria Forest), and Dense Ombrophilous Forest with average temperature of 16,3° and 19°C, and, climate according to KÖPPEN (1948): Cfb and Cfa, respectively. — Most of the data came from family RANK, specially from brothers Abilio and Ivo.

County Seara (27°9' S, 52°25' W, ca. 400 m). Primary vegetation: Season Decidual Forest. Average temperature: 20° C. Climate according to KÖPPEN (1948): Cfa. — All data from this region came from the great entomologist Fritz PLAUMANN.

County Urubici (28°4' S, 49°30' W, ca. 1300 m). Primary forest: Subtropical Ombrophilous Forest (Araucaria Forest). Average temperature: 10,9°C. Climate according to KÖPPEN (1948): Cfb. All data came from H. MIERS and C. MIELKE.

Joinville, Papanduva, Blumenau, Santa Cecília, Lages and Bom Jardim da Serra are included as a complement of distribution. Some data cited as X8 are H. MIERS personal communication.

Identifications at species level were made using LEMAIRE (1978, 1980, 1988, 1996 & 2002) and identifications placed in the visited collections. From these references some of the data came, identified in Table 1 as X7.

Names are listed in alphabetical order, distributed into subfamilies and tribes. Cities are shown from North to South and East to West with the following abbreviations:

SB São Bento do Sul;
 JOJoinville;
 PA Papanduva;
 BL Blumenau;
 SC Santa Cecília;
 SE Seara;
 LA Lages;
 UR Urubici;
 BJ Bom Jardim da Serra.

Besides the site record, a code is used to identify at least one of these visited collections where species samples can be found. Also, information about the frequency in collections and/or collecting is given.

Results

A total of 149 species (ca. 15% of the known American Saturniidae) for Santa Catarina are shown in Table 1 with the following species numbers by subfamilies: Arsenurinae (16), Ceratocampinae (32), Hemileucinae (90) and Saturniinae (11).

Taxonomic notes

Hylesia corevia (HÜBNER, [1825]), stat. rev.

H. corevia was erroneously synonymized with *Hylesia metapyrrha* (WALKER, 1855) by LEMAIRE (1996) without further comment. In LEMAIRE (2002), he justified this synonymy stating that the former is a variation of the latter. *H. corevia* is not as frequent as *H. metapyrrha* and

is not a variation of, but a separate species sympatric to *H. metapyrrha* found in several localities of southern and southeastern Brazil, flying during March to May while *H. metapyrrha* flies from November to March.

Eacles lauroi OITICICA, 1938, stat. rev.

Eacles mayi SCHAUS, 1920: LEMAIRE (1988, pl. 14, figs 1, 3).

TRAVASSOS & NORONHA (1965) synonymized *E. lauroi* with *Eacles mayi* SCHAUS, 1920 without further comment. Holotypes and nice series of both taxa were studied by C. MIELKE. A publication about these two taxa with complete data is in preparation. LEMAIRE (1988) mentioned this species occurring at Joinville, which would be the only record of the state. As it has also been found in adjacent area in Paraná state, we decided to keep it on the list.

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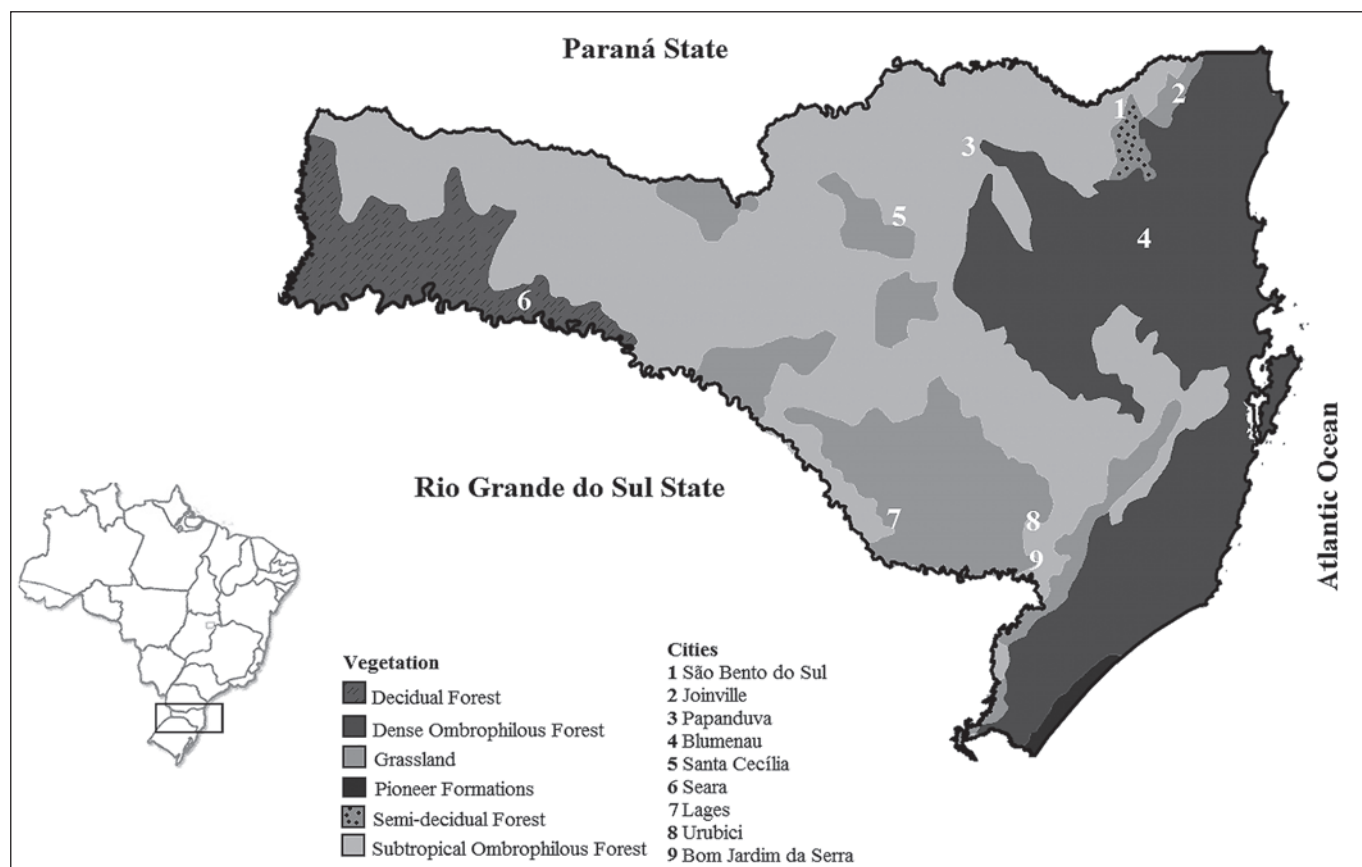


Fig. 1: The Brazilian state of Santa Catarina, with vegetational zones and collecting localities (cities).

Table 1: Species list of Saturniidae found in the Brazilian Santa Catarina state. Abbreviations and codes see text.

Saturniidae	SB	JO	PA	BL	SC	SE	LA	UR	BJ	Frequency notes
Arsenurinae, Arsenurini										
<i>Arsenura armida</i> (CRAMER, 1779)	X3			X4		X5				
<i>Arsenura biundulata</i> SCHAUS, 1906	X3					X5		X1		
<i>Arsenura orbignyana</i> (GUÉRIN-MÉNEVILLE, [1844])						X5				
<i>Arsenura xanthopus</i> (WALKER, 1855)	X3					X5				
<i>Caio romulus</i> (MAASSEN, 1869)	X3	X7						X1		
<i>Copiopteryx derceto</i> (MAASSEN, [1872])	X3	X7								
<i>Copiopteryx sonthonnaxi</i> É. ANDRÉ, 1905	X3	X8		X4		X5				
<i>Dysdaemonia brasiliensis</i> W. ROTHSCHILD, 1906						X5				
<i>Loxolomia serpentina</i> MAASSEN, 1869	X3	X7								
<i>Paradaemonia mayi</i> (JORDAN, 1922)	X3	X6		X7						
<i>Paradaemonia meridionalis</i> CAMARGO, O. MIELKE & CASAGRANDE, 2007	X3	X8						X1		
<i>Paradaemonia orsilochus</i> (MAASSEN, 1869)	X3							X1		Few records. Scarce.
<i>Paradaemonia thelia</i> (JORDAN, 1922)						X5				Few records.
<i>Rhescyntis hippodamia gigantea</i> (BOUVIER, 1930)	X1	X1								
<i>Rhescyntis pseudomartii</i> LEMAIRE, 1976	X3	X7		X4						
<i>Titaea tamerlan tamerlan</i> (MAASSEN, 1869)	X3	X7		X7						
Ceratocampinae										
<i>Adeloneivaia catharina</i> (BOUVIER, 1927)	X3	X7		X4		X5				
<i>Adeloneivaia fallax</i> (BOISDUVAL, 1872)	X3			X4		X5				
<i>Adeloneivaia subangulata subangulata</i> (HERRICH-SCHÄFFER, [1855])	X3					X5		X1		
<i>Adelowalkeria flavosignata</i> (WALKER, 1865)	X3	X4		X7		X5		X1		
<i>Adelowalkeria tristygma</i> (BOISDUVAL, 1872)	X3	X4				X5		X1		
<i>Almeidella approximans</i> (SCHAUS, 1921)	X3	X7				X5				
<i>Almeidella corrupta</i> (SCHAUS, 1913)	X3	X7				X5				
<i>Almeidella</i> sp. nr. <i>corrupta</i>						X3				Few records.
<i>Cicia nettia</i> (SCHAUS, 1921)	X3	X7				X5				Scarce.
<i>Citheronia aroa</i> SCHAUS, 1896	X3	X7				X5				
<i>Citheronia brissotii brissotii</i> (BOISDUVAL, 1868)	X3	X4		X4		X5		X1		
<i>Citheronia laocoon</i> (CRAMER, 1777)	X3					X5				
<i>Citheronia phoronea</i> (CRAMER, 1779)	X3									
<i>Citioica anthonilis</i> (HERRICH-SCHÄFFER, [1854])	X3					X5				
<i>Eacles bertrandi</i> LEMAIRE, 1982								X1		Few records.
<i>Eacles ducalis</i> (WALKER, 1855)	X3					X5		X1		
<i>Eacles imperialis magnifica</i> WALKER, 1855	X3	X4		X4		X5		X1		
<i>Eacles mayi</i> SCHAUS, 1920		X7								
<i>Eacles lauroi</i> OITICICA, 1938 stat. rev.	X1					X5				
<i>Neorcarnegia basirei</i> (SCHAUS, 1892)	X3			X7		X5				
<i>Oiticella convergens</i> (HERRICH-SCHÄFFER, [1855])	X3	X7				X5				
<i>Oiticella luteiae</i> (BOUVIER, 1924)	X3	X7		X7		X5		X1		
<i>Othorene cadmus</i> (HERRICH-SCHÄFFER, [1854])	X3									
<i>Othorene purpurascens</i> (SCHAUS, 1905)	X3	X4		X4		X5		X1		
<i>Procitheronia principalis</i> (WALKER, 1855)	X3	X4								
<i>Procitheronia purpurea</i> (OITICICA, 1942)	X3					X5				
<i>Ptiloscola cinerea</i> (SCHAUS, 1900)	X1	X4		X4		X5				
<i>Schausiella arpi</i> (SCHAUS, 1892)	X3									
<i>Schausiella janeira</i> (SCHAUS, 1892)		X4								
<i>Scolesa totoma</i> (SCHAUS, 1900)	X3					X5	X3	X1		
<i>Scolesa vietteii</i> TRAVASSOS, 1959	X3			X4		X5		X1		
<i>Syssphinx molina</i> (CRAMER, 1780)	X3	X4				X5		X1		

Saturniidae	SB	JO	PA	BL	SC	SE	LA	UR	BJ	Frequency notes
Hemileucinae, Hemileucini										
<i>Automerella</i> sp.	X3	X7				X5				
<i>Automerella flexuosa</i> (C. & R. FELDER, 1874)	X3					X5				
<i>Automerella miersi</i> (LEMAIRE & C. MIELKE, 1999)								X3		Few records.
<i>Automeris basalis</i> (WALKER, 1855)						X5		X1		
<i>Automeris beckeri</i> (HERRICH-SCHÄFFER, [1856])	X3					X5				
<i>Automeris bilinea tamphilus</i> SCHAU, 1892		X1								
<i>Automeris castrensis</i> SCHAU, 1898			X3							One record only.
<i>Automeris illustris</i> (WALKER, 1855)	X3			X4		X5				
<i>Automeris inornata</i> (WALKER, 1855)	X3	X1		X4		X5				
<i>Automeris melanops</i> (WALKER, 1865)	X3	X7		X4						
<i>Automeris muscula</i> (VUILLOT, 1893)	X1					X5	X1	X1		
<i>Automeris naranja</i> SCHAU, 1898						X5				
<i>Automeris nebulosa</i> CONTE, 1906				X4		X5		X1		
<i>Automeris nubila</i> (WALKER, 1855)	X3			X1						
<i>Automeris ovalina</i> CONTE, 1906	X3					X5				
<i>Automeris tristis</i> (BOISDUVAL, 1875)	X3					X5	X1			
<i>Automeris umbrosa lampei</i> LEMAI, 2002						X5				
<i>Automeropsis umbrata</i> (BOISDUVAL, 1875)	X3	X7		X4		X5				
<i>Callodirphia arpi</i> (SCHAU, 1908)	X3	X7						X1		
<i>Catacantha ferruginea</i> (DRAUDT, 1929)	X3		X1			X5		X1		
<i>Cerodirphia opis</i> (SCHAU, 1892)	X3	X7				X5		X1		
<i>Cerodirphia rubripes</i> (DRAUDT, 1930)		X1								
<i>Cerodirphia vagans</i> (WALKER, 1855)	X3	X1				X5		X1		
<i>Cerodirphia zikani</i> (SCHAU, 1921)	X3					X5				
<i>Dirphia araucariae</i> JONES, 1908	X3					X5		X1		
<i>Dirphia baroma</i> (SCHAU, 1906)		X3				X5				
<i>Dirphia curitiba</i> DRAUDT, 1930	X3									
<i>Dirphia dolosa</i> BOUVIER, 1929	X3	X1		X4		X5				
<i>Dirphia fornax</i> (DRUCE, 1903)	X3			X4						
<i>Dirphia muscosa</i> SCHAU, 1898	X3	X7		X4		X5				
<i>Dirphia moderata</i> BOUVIER, 1929						X5				
<i>Dirphia riograndensis</i> C. MIELKE & MOSER, 2007									X1	One record only.
<i>Dirphiopsis ayuruoca</i> (FOETTERLE, 1901)	X7							X1		Few records.
<i>Dirphiopsis delta</i> (FOETTERLE, 1901)	X1					X5				
<i>Dirphiopsis epiolina</i> (C. & R. FELDER, 1874)	X3			X4		X5		X1		
<i>Dirphiopsis lombardi</i> BOUVIER, 1930						X5			X1	
<i>Dirphiopsis multicolor</i> (WALKER, 1855)	X3	X7		X4						
<i>Dirphiopsis picturata</i> (SCHAU, 1913)	X3	X7								
<i>Dirphiopsis trisignata</i> (C. & R. FELDER, 1874)	X3					X5		X1		
<i>Dirphiopsis undulinea</i> (F. JOHNSON, 1937)	X3									Few records. Scarce.
<i>Dirphiopsis wanderbilti</i> PEARSON, 1958	X3	X7								
<i>Eudyria venata</i> (BUTLER, 1871)								X1		One record.
<i>Gamelia catharina</i> (DRAUDT, 1929)	X3	X7		X7		X5				
<i>Gamelia remissoides</i> LEMAI, 1967	X3					X5		X1		
<i>Heliconisa pagenstecheri</i> (GEYER, [1835])	X3			X7	X3		X3	X1		
<i>Hidripa paranensis</i> (BOUVIER, 1929)	X3	X7				X5				
<i>Hidripa perdix</i> (MAASSEN & WEYDING, 1885)	X3	X7				X5				
<i>Hidripa taglia</i> (SCHAU, 1896)						X5		X1		
<i>Hylesia corevia</i> (HÜBNER, [1825]) stat. rev.	X1					X5				
<i>Hylesia falcifera</i> (HÜBNER, [1825])	X1									
<i>Hylesia metapyrrha</i> (WALKER, 1855)	X3					X5		X1		
<i>Hylesia nanus</i> (WALKER, 1855)	X3			X7						
<i>Hylesia nigricans</i> (BERG, 1875)						X5		X1		

Saturniidae	SB	JO	PA	BL	SC	SE	LA	UR	BJ	Frequency notes
<i>Hylesia oratex</i> DYAR, 1913								X1		
<i>Hylesia rufex</i> DRAUDT, 1929	X3	X7				X5				
<i>Hylesia scortina</i> DRAUDT, 1929	X3					X5				
<i>Hylesia subcana</i> (WALKER, 1855)							X7			
<i>Hylesia vindex</i> DYAR, 1913	X3							X1		
<i>Hylesia</i> sp. nr. <i>subcana</i>								X1		
<i>Hylesia</i> sp. nr. <i>munonia</i>	X1									
<i>Hyperchiria incisa incisa</i> WALKER, 1855	X3	X7		X7		X5		X1		
<i>Hyperchirioides bulaea</i> (MAASSEN & WEYDING, 1885)	X1					X5	X1			Few records. Scarce.
<i>Ithomisa catherina</i> (SCHAUS, 1896)	X3				X3			X1		
<i>Leucanella gibbosa</i> (CONTE, 1906)		X7								
<i>Leucanella heisleri</i> (JONES, 1908)	X3	X7						X1		Scarce.
<i>Leucanella janeira</i> (WESTWOOD, [1854])	X3							X1		
<i>Leucanella memusae gardineri</i> LEMAIRE, 1973						X5				
<i>Leucanella viridescens viridescens</i> (WALKER, 1855)	X3	X4		X4		X5		X1		
<i>Lonomia obliqua</i> WALKER, 1855	X3	X7				X5		X1		
<i>Molippa convergens</i> (WALKER, 1855)	X3					X5				
<i>Molippa cruenta</i> (WALKER, 1855)	X3	X7				X5				
<i>Molippa sabina</i> WALKER, 1855	X3	X7						X1		
<i>Molippa simillima</i> JONES, 1907	X3					X5				
<i>Molippa strigosa</i> (MAASSEN & WEYDING, 1885)							X1			Few records.
<i>Periga circumstans</i> Walker, 1855	X3			X7		X5				
<i>Periga falcata</i> (WALKER, 1855)	X7									
<i>Periga</i> sp. nr. <i>circumstans</i>							X1	X1		
<i>Periphoba parallela</i> (SCHAUS, 1921)		X7								
<i>Prohylesia zikani</i> DRAUDT, 1929	X3	X7				X5				
<i>Prohylesia rosalia</i> DRAUDT, 1929	X7									
<i>Pseudautomeris brasiliensis</i> (WALKER, 1855)		X7								
<i>Pseudautomeris coronis</i> (SCHAUS, 1913)	X3	X7								
<i>Pseudautomeris erubescens</i> (BOISDUVAL, 1875)		X7								
<i>Pseudautomeris grammivora</i> (JONES, 1908)	X3					X7		X1		
<i>Pseudautomeris hubneri</i> (BOISDUVAL, 1875)						X5				
<i>Pseudautomeris luteata</i> (WALKER, 1865)	X3									
<i>Pseudautomeris stawiariskii</i> (GAGARIN, 1936)	X7				X3			X1		Few records. Scarce.
<i>Pseudautomeris subcoronis</i> LEMAIRE, 1967	X3					X5				
<i>Pseudodirphia catarinensis</i> (LEMAIRE, 1975)	X1									
<i>Travassosula subfumata</i> (SCHAUS, 1921)	X3	X7				X5				
Saturniinae, Attacini										
<i>Rothschildia arethusa arethusa</i> (WALKER, 1855)	X3	X4		X4		X5	X1	X1		
<i>Rothschildia aurota specularifera</i> (WALKER, 1855)	X3	X8				X5	X1	X1		
<i>Rothschildia belus</i> (MAASSEN, [1873])						X5				Old record.
<i>Rothschildia hesperus betis</i> (WALKER, 1855)	X3									
<i>Rothschildia hesperus lutea</i> JORDAN, 1911						X5				Old record.
<i>Rothschildia hopfferi</i> (C. & R. FELDER, 1859)	X3	X8				X5		X1		
<i>Rothschildia jacobaeae</i> (WALKER, 1855)	X3	X8		X4		X5		X1		
Saturniinae, Saturniini										
<i>Copaxa decrescens</i> WALKER, 1855	X3	X8				X5				
<i>Copaxa flavina flavina</i> DRAUDT, 1929	X3					X5		X1		
<i>Copaxa flavobrunnea</i> BOUVIER, 1930	X3	X8						X1		
<i>Copaxa joinvillea</i> SCHAUS, 1921		X2								Last record from 1960ies.
<i>Copaxa satellita</i> WALKER, 1855	X3			X4		X5				
Total for each site	114	65	2	35	3	91	10	53	2	

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Corrigendum

Zu: HORNEMANN, A., & SEIPEL, H. (2000): **Bemerkenswerte Neu- und Wiederfunde für die Nachtfalterfauna von Südhessen (Lepidoptera: Zygaenidae, Geometridae, Notodontidae, Noctuidae)**. — *Nachrichten des Entomologischen Vereins Apollo*, Frankfurt am Main, N.F. **21** (3): 181–184.

Im Herbst 2009 las ich wegen anderer hessenfaunistischer Fragen wieder einmal in der Arbeit von HORNEMANN & SEIPEL (2000). Dabei mußte ich feststellen, daß mir während des Manuskriptbearbeitens vor 9 Jahren eine bedauerliche Verwechslung unterlaufen ist, als ich den Autoren einige faunistische Vergleichsangaben aus eigenen Ausbeuten mitteilte.

Die von HORNEMANN & SEIPEL (2000: 181) genannte 8185 *Idaea rubraria* (STAUDINGER, 1901) konnte zwar tatsächlich ganz vereinzelt bei Lichtfanguntersuchungen zusammen mit P. ZUB im Rhein-

Main-Gebiet nachgewiesen werden (Details dazu sollen später publiziert werden); die bei Schlüchtern regelmäßig und nicht zu selten auf Kalktrockenhängen zu findende Art ist aber 8093 *Idaea rufaria* (HÜBNER, 1799); *I. rubraria* konnte im Bergwinkel bisher nicht nachgewiesen werden.

Ich bitte diese durch die sehr ähnlichen Namen ausgelöste und wegen zuviel Zeitdruck bei der Druckvorbereitung dann übersehene Verwechslung zu entschuldigen.

Wolfgang A. Nässig